Albert were there. In the corridor Istumbled on the pulky frame of Padre Gavazzi.

The weather is very dreary-rain and windnore like April than July.

Napier at Cronstadt—Way did h. leave it?—Chole-ra in the British Picet—A Russian Emissary in England—The Russian Loan—Proube in the Cabinet A Curious Religious Sect-The War

m the East, Sc., Sc.

Nepler has been at Cronstadt, and has le't w'thout doing any mischief. The Morning Herald says that he left because the chilers was on board his flect. The Daily News says that he left because the cholers was raging badly at Cronstadt. Now, it is likely the Herold is right, for it is not very probable that if everything were right with Na pier, that he would have neglected to have taken advantage of a sick enemy. The cholera on board the British fleet, the impregnability of Cronstadt, and the determination to wait the arrival of the Preach army—all these causes combined, probably induced Napier to return to Baro Sound.

induced Napier to return to Baro Sound.

There appears now no doubt but what the Austrian-Turkish treaty, by which the Austrians were to enter to Principalities, was designed to trick the Turks out of their well carned victor es over the Russians, by preventing them from following the retreating and disheartened Russians, and aunitilating them. The English government is openly ed of favoring this trick to favor the Russians, and if so, it is deeply dyed in double treachery and

dishonor.

Some time since, the English government asked Peringal to join the Western Powers. It was related that a Russian emissary had arrived at Lisbon, and had induced the Postuguese government to reject the alliance with France and England, and The among the passengers which arrived at the port of Southampton, in a Peninsular mail packet, a Count Pahlen, from Lisbon. Now, there was a doubt amongst many who saw his name in the list of passengers that he had been the Russian embles y n above alluded to. Here was a Russian at Lisbon above alluded to. Here was a Russian nobleman, a say rod an emissary, landing im undeatly in England, with England at war with Russia, and the latter holding English prisoners, which she refused to release because England had no Rossian prisoners of equal rank to exchange. Well, this Russian noble say and emissary is introduced into private chuse and parties by Earl Grandinced into private chuse and parties by Earl Grandince and the ministers stayed sway when it was brought ferward, except Sir George Grey, who professed to know nothing about it. Lord John Russell was seen shout the lobby of the house, but he shriked the ba-

forward, excent Sir George Grey, who professed to know nothing about it. Lord John Russell was seen about the lobby of the house, but he shirked the basices.

All British subjects have been forbidden to subscribe towaris the Russian loan, on pain of being guilty of high treasen. This will be a terrible blow for Rothschild, the Jew, who would lend money to procure the loss of blown salvation. He has done everything to enslave, persecute and annihilate his swin co-religionists, the Jews, by propping up the member power of Austria and Russia. As England is at war with Russia, a question has been vendiated in the House of Commons whether the payment of the Russo-Dutch loan ought not be stopped. This is a large sum of money paid annually by England to Russia, for the latter acquiesoing in Joining Belginm to Holland in 1815, and the payment of this sum was guarasteed afresh in 1831 by England, in order to render the policy of St. Petersburg identical with that of Loudon. This freeh guarastee was effected chiefly through the influence of Lord Palmerston.

There is a rumor of a row in the English cabinet about the Duke of Newcastie holding the new office of war minister. The majo ity of the cabinet are, it is said, in favor of Palmerston being war minister; but the Queen has put her veto upon this arrangement. Palmerston has been for some time out of favor with the Queen and Prince Albert; ever since, in fact, he recessed to submit his desiration, as Foreign Secretary, to the Queen and Prince Albert; ever since, in fact, he recessed to submit his desiration, as Foreign Secretary, to the Queen and Prince Albert; ever since, in fact, he recessed to submit his desiration, as Foreign Secretary, to the Queen and Prince Albert; ever as a relient feuds between three and an insentees, and the latter are split into immune table sects and divisions, and there are as relient feuds between the various divisions of the great sects of Independents. Battlists and Methodists, as between Obsentoes and Churchmen. Parties of a dezen of t

military events; but in this, as in other matters, Napoleon is true to his principle of not speaking till the blow is reaty to follow. A copy of the speech was immediately placed in toe hands of every soldier; and it may be safely said, that never, since the days of the fall of the Bonaparte dynasty, has there been anything approaching the enthusiasm it excited. The heart of Napoleon is felt to be really with the people, of whom the army is the warlike representative; they see him never occupied about himself, but always about them; they behave in his truth, in his loyalty, and in his unfinching courage, and, protected by such a fauth, he is unquestionably a very glant. As for the thousands of English who were a sembled to witness the review, their cordial salutations and load nurrahs must have convined the french, if there was possibly in Albion, they at least had no share in it. The review was no aconer concluded that the troops immediately set out for Calais and the adjoining neighborhood, to be ready for embarcation to morrow. It is not impossible that Napoleon, as he mounted his charger and turned towards the town, might think of a fortner mititary visit to Bonlogne, and an address to the army, which was not followed by precisely the same amount of an cess. But times are strangely changed sine other.

The Mondeur amounces that Rizu-Pacha, Minister of War to the Sultan and le Marcetal Omer Pacha, General-in-chef of the Ottoman army, are raised to the disnity of Grand Crass of the Imperial order of the Legion of Honor. It likewise states that the Turks, after a battle which lasted twelve hours, have possessed them elves of the island order of the Legion of Honor. It likewise states that the Turks, after a battle which lasted twelve hours, have possessed them elves of the island of Gragevo, the Rassians had set fire to many of the vessels composing their flotilla.

In regard to Spain, the same official journal mentions the perfect tranguillity of Madrid, and that the requilibrance are being rigorously pursaed

news is to as late a date as the 11th of July, but the Moniteur, at the same time publishes a letter cated the 8th from Madrid, which speaks very uneasily of the formatic nof guerillas on certain soints of the Huerts de Valence, and that villages and towns, among which were Alcira, Javita and Carlet, have risen in insurrection; that a colonel, unemployed, called Orozzo, had catered Carlet at the head of an armed band, and caused all arms to be delivered to him and, by a proclamation, had called upon the inhabitants to join the insurrection. Detachments of infantry, cavalry and of the civil guard had left Valencia on the 5th to suppress the rising.

The private letters which we receive from Spain are by no means of an assuring character. The

tabments of initiatry, cavalry and of the civil guard had left Valencia on the 5th to suppress the rising.

The private letters which we receive from Spain are by no means of an assuring character. The gendarmerie is obliged to be taken away from its proper duties, in order to keep watch on the soldiers of the line, and in the meanwhile robberies and assausinations are perpetrated on the highways. Troops which march out of the capital to attack the insurgents, "pronounce" on the road, and are chilged to be marched back again. Public conveyances are attacked and plundered at the very gates of Madrid. Such a state of things must soon come to a crisis. These letters express grave doubts as to the power of the greenment to put the insurgents of the green of the greenment to put the insurgents of the greenment to put the insurgents with the surface of the green of the green of the greenment to put the insurgents with the surface of the green of green abroad are to be submitted to a purification. The French official organ has evidently strong susplicions that the King of Naples has got something more in his head than a simple dread of the cholera.

We know, as yet, nothing in advance of the information I forwarded you in my last, concerning the Emperor of Russia's reply to the Austrian summons. There is every reason to believe, from the manner in which t

and the rest of the righteens Jews of old, and the cond, and the free year in Hudselver, it at the beaches and Christians will sleep state of the transport of the last Austrian note, states that he will reveal the Principalities when the Western Powers executed Turkey, and not hill been in will be recovered the Principalities, he said he would not withdraw the recovered the Principalities, he said he would not withdraw the recovered the Principalities, he said he would not withdraw the recovered the Principalities, he said he would not withdraw the recovered the Principalities, he said he would not withdraw the recovered the Principalities, he said he would not withdraw the recovered the Principalities, he said he would not withdraw the recovered the Principalities, he said he would not withdraw the recovered the Principalities, he said he would not withdraw the recovered the Principalities, he said he would not withdraw the recovered the Principalities, he said he would not withdraw the recovered the Principalities, he said he would not withdraw the recovered the Principalities, he said he would not withdraw the recovered the Principalities, he said he would not withdraw the recovered the Principalities, he said he would not withdraw the recovered the Principalities, he said he would not withdraw the recovered the Principalities, he said he would not withdraw the recovered the Principalities, he said he would not withdraw the recovered the Principalities, he said he would not withdraw the recovered the Principalities while he had to be a section of the principalities and the principalities while he had the principalities while he had

afterwards General Foy. He codly gave hit orders to the last, but expired the following day in his twenty-sixth year.

The statue represents a portrait of singular beauty and expression. It is from the chies of M. Vital Dubrey. The young General is holding in one band the letter which summers him to surrounder; while with the other he indig santly points, in he is about to write the words "Gaynez-la."

The Emperor a few days soy visited the new park of Boulogne on horsehack and attracted some attention by the evident interest he took in the improvements. Certain trees, indicated by the important late, were marked in his presence for removal. If, or taking a more extend-d view of the general land scape, his Majesty remained of the same opinion. After half an hour he returned, and was again surrounded by workmen, axe in hand, and the Emperor invited each of them freely to give his opinion. The matter was, in fact, discussed on perfectly even terms. Napoleon, cold and ain at harsh in the outline of his counteaunce, has always a kindly, sensitive mode of speaking; and when he departed, saying that he gave no order, but simely an uninstructed opinion, to be afterwards decided by themselves and their principal, it was easy to see, as each saluted the other with uplified hat, that in a casual act of this kind, where there was neither effort nor excessive condescension, Napoleon had lost none of his prestige. But, to a foreigner, the whole scene was certainly interesting, from its entirely French character—to which, let it be added, it was no way derogatory. In England the same thing would probably have given rise to immense dignity and most superabundast servility.

A painful occurrence took place on the 8th of this month, in the death of Henry A. J. Auguste Bonnabel, a citizen of New Orleans. The deceased came to Paris about three weeks ago, in the same steamer with Mr. Beanett and the two Bonapartes, in order to take out a patent connected with his business as a whole-ale druggist. He was attacked—it is aupposed wit

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—THE STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING IN ENGLAND.

(From the London Times, July 14.)

The martial spirit of the country has suffered another disappointment. It has had to stand a good deal during this hitherto uneventuly year. There was the sojourn at Besika, as teclious as the delay of a more ancient fleet at the neighboring Tenedos; there was the fruitless cruise in the Black Sea; and there have been visits en passamt to the Danube, and Schastopol, and the Circassian coast. In the Baltic we have looked in at Cronstadt, and no more. If we flatter ourselves that we have killed more men, and burnt more timber, the Russ.ans may boast that they have taken more prisoners, and can produce more trophics. But we are accustomed to this; we are a patient, long-suffering, and long-expecting race. We can sit half an hour, alternating between darkness and intolerable light, while the lecturer is adjusting his apparatus, and promising the most splendid effects. The other day, however, there suddenly appeared some chance of an immediate gratification to our warlike propensities. It was announced by our ever watchful cotemporaries, that a live Russian, an actual subject of the Czar, was loose in the metropolis. True, he had gone about incog.,—that is, to some extent disguising his horrid nature. He went about in the garb of a Christian. Trusting to that disguise, Lord Granville and other traitorous, philo-Russian politicians, had actually countenanced the enemy—had called on him, couversed with him, doubtless, communicated our plans, and had gone so far as to introduce him to our clubs, where he might at his discretion pick up news, or tamper with the fidelity of young English gentlemen. He had just come, and he was soon going home, where, of course, he would give his master the latest news of England, the temper of our soldiers, the last touch at our fortifications, and copies of the several hundred views of Cropstadt, Helsingfors, Sebastopol, and Odessa, in our shop windows. The wooden horse thus introduced into

But forevarued is forearmed. The Count was detacted, his barborers pointed out, his compiracy exposed, and nothing remisted but to selec the chemy, and expiste on his person those wrongs which we have found it so difficult to areage in more regular warfare. We can't get at Nicholas Rocanoff, but here was Nicholas Parlien in our grasp. Were we not at war with the Russbans? Here, then, was one of them. By the law of nations we migat kill him at discretion. He was a lawful prize. Good money could be made on his head; anybody might selze him, confiscate his property, and even send his head to the new Minister of War, and claim something hardsoms; or we might take him as a hostage, and demand a ransom. When this was the position of the man, and this was our duty under the circumstances, the public was shocked to hear that Count Pahlen was going about just like any other man, and nobody interfering with him.

Yesterday every proparation was made for the attack. At early dawn the signal was given, and war was declared against the person of the audacious invader in the following proclamation, published in the journal walch had given the alarm:—

Why does not some bold Britisher forcibly seize upon Count Pahlon, and have him ledged in Jall, as being an alien enemy? He cannot sue for falso imprisonment, and then we shall see whether Earls Granville and Aberdeen will, as substantial househabers, ball him out. At all events, he might be hold fill the crew of the Figur were given up.

The recommendation was aloned by "A Way Tay."

then we shall see whether Earls Granville and Aberdeen will, as substantial householders, ball him out. At all events, he night be hold till the crew of the figure were given up.

The proclamation was signed by "A War Taxpayer," who evidently wanted something for his money. The wonder was why the "bold Britisher" did not himself rush on the booty, and secure a "material guarantee" for the reimbursement of his income tax. It is easier, bowever, to talk than to act. Nobody appeared to "bell the eat," and all yesterday the Count was at large. So in the evening our indignant but cantious "Britishers" determined to adopt the fashionable tactics, and blockade the "alien enemy" with a circle of inquiry and inspection, just as bees embalm and seal up a mouse, or any other intruder they have not strength to expel. Mr. I. Butt was deputed to head the band of patriots in their new movement; and last night, to the immense relief of all truly loyal minds, he gare notice of a resolution, "That this House considers it necessary to declare that to encourage the visit of an alien enemy to this realm, except with the license and safe conduct of her Majeaty, is inconsistent with the spirit of the laws, and contrary to the interests of her Majeaty's deminions." What might have happened—nay, what may still happen—it is impossible to say; but, to all appearance, Mr. Butt's regular attack will come to as little as the "Wartax Payer's" proposed coup de moin. While this was going on in the Commons, some of the Peers who had been mentioned as the a complices and abettors of the focust up one after another, and explained what a harmess sorted monster it was. He was a quiet old gentleman, who had been residing in this country with some intermissions for thirty or forty years. They had known him, several of them, from childhood; sat on his knee, received bombons from his hand, fistened to his good stonies, and in later days been delighted with that gentleness, that survity, and all those other genial qualities for which foreigners so often

invalid on his way from Madeira, and only calling here to arrange his affairs, and return home in peace.

Such is one of the penalties we are to pay for war. We may be excused a little more aversion to hostilities than some of our contem orise have shown, if the horrow of war are to extend to our own streets, and quiet elderly gentlemen are to be publicly designated for outrage, imprisonment, and we know not what besides. People who talk in this way have no right to talk abeut eivilized war at all. They are none of us. They don't belong to the niceteenth century, or the civilized portion of the world. Will somebody give Mr. But a scalping knife, and, if he must have a victim, a young hear from the Zoological gardens to operate upper lite the glory of war, in these days, that it humanizes rather than bethavizes the mind. Even the Torks, unfer our ampices, are leaving off mutilations and decapitations. Even the Bussians, barbarous men as they are, and "allen enemies." have shown no small kindness to the crew of the Tiger. In these days we do not bring war into our cities, but us much as possible peace into our battle field. During the late war, as it was observed in the Lords last night, many Frenchmen were residing in this country, uninterrupted, respected and loved, and even the two armies, ready enough at the word of command to march with set bayonets against each other, nevertheless could converse together, play together, bathe tegether, exchange presents from their respective stores, and forget

tian men, contending for right and nonor, but not from pure love of butchery and destruction.

THE FRENCH BALTIC ARMY.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT BOULOGKE.

For some days we (Boulogne New Times) were aware of the intended visit of his Majesty to Boulogne to review the troops previous to their ombarkation for the Baltic. Yesterday (Tuesday) the arrival of the Imperial carriage and horses by an early train satisfied all that we should soon have the pleasure of again seeing the Emperor winin the walls of his faithful town. Various rumors were affect that it would not take place till Wednesday, and the review be held on Thursday; it cozed out, however, in the course of the afternoon, that the Emperor would arrive without any state, yesterday, about 7 P. M., that he would stop at the Hotel da Nord, and would dine privately at 8, for dinner was ordered ouly for four. As 7 o'clock approached all was doubt; for although from the want of any external preparation most persons doubted whether there would be any arrival, still the neighborhood of the station, the road in the vicinity, and the New Bridge were crowded by anxious loyalty. We were in the Rue de l'idea, which were its ordinary aspect, when, as if by magte, figgs floated from every lonse, people seconed to spring from the pawement, a rush, a royal carriage trotted by with the Emperor dressed in a plain black suit with three attendants, and a hackney coach with four officers following, passed to the Hotel du Nord, accompatied by a crowd of hearty cheerers. His Majesty looked remarkably well, and in high spirits. In a minute the street was thronged, and a large crowd surrounded the hotel all the evening, and the town for the rest of the day was a scene of busile and anxious inquiry for the morrow.

As the Emperor passed over the bridge, on entering the town, an English collier was discharging coal close to the bridge; the yards had been manned by the crow of the review and the window and returned by frequent bows the cordinal salutations he received.

This morning t THE FRENCH BALTIC ARMY.

joined by the filst, the 2nd, and 13th battalion of chasseurs a pied, to be there reviewed by the Emperor previously to the starting for Calais.

The Review.

So soon as it was known this (Wednesday) morning that the review of the troope, about to leave fer the Baltic, would take place on the race-course at 11 o'clock, many set out on foot, others engaged carriages, and the Calais road soon wore the bustling sight of the first day of the races from the crowd of vehicles that poured along. The day was fine, which added considerably to the effect. At ten precisely the Emperor, accompanied by Generals Baragnay d'Hilliers, Regnand, Gresy, staff officers, and an eacort of chasseurs in the al, left the Hotel du Nord on horseback mounted the Grand Rue and upper town on his way to the review, and was cheered lustily as he passed along.

On arming at the race course the 48th, 12th chasseurs, at leger, and 51st, with foot gendarmes, were on the ground drawn up in two lines. After the usual salutes his Majesty passed down the lines, inspecting narrowly each soldier as he passed; when this imspection, which was accompanied by loud cheering from the soldiers, had terminated, as his Majesty passed along he rode some distance from the head of his staff to take up a position. The whole of the troops then defiled before him with enthusiasma sthey cried "Vive l'Empereur." They were headed by genlarmes on foot, followed by the chasseurs, 48th, 51st, and 3rd leger. They trod lightly and with enthusiasm; the effect was curious to see each man with a staff stuck in his knapsack—they only wanted the green leaves to realise Brinam weed in motion. These staffs are the poles of their tents, and some were not very straight.

When all had defiled before his Majesty the 6,000 were formed into a hollow square, when the Emperor, in the midst of the most solemn stillness, addressed them as follows:—Soldiers—Russia having forced us to war, France has armed for honder the first to carry our cargies to those regions of the nerth. English ressels

whom imperious duties retain still distant from the scene of events—shall have my eyes upon you; and soon, in re-beholding you, I shall be able to say, they were worthy sous of the conquerors of Austerlitz, of ky-lau, of Friedland, and of Moskows. Go—may God protect you!

ments of the 6th and lyth lager and of the interpretary requipages have arrived, an above to batallose of the last bat this moving the 13th batallos of Obasseurs, to morrow and Friday two battalloss of the 3rd, legor, or about 16,006 uting the last fourteen days, also where to they all' may be acked. The derings who has not lesses the camp should order a or flag to take him to Houvall; as he quite the last leaving the chaisen on the left, and comes out on the common of the chaisen on the left, and comes out on the common of the chaisen of the last leaving the chaisen on the left, and comes out on the common of the chaisen of the 15th battallon of the O-asseure of Vincennes; he carries he sey forward beyond Wincennes; he carries he sey forward the product of the 15th battallon of th

the future, were the only feelings that the intended victims of Edward III.'s vengeance indulged in. For two hundred and ten years after this Calnis was an English possession. Insolently did we maintain our position in our enemies' country, causing by our very presence a constant irritation. No wonder that it should have been asserted in such times that the French were our natural enemies. If ever the feeling of eminity slumbered, there was Calais, garrisoned by English troops, at hand, to awaken it. The day of retribution came. Not quite three centuries hack Calais was taken from us by the Duc de Guise, and the bigoted English Queen, who had no pits for the tortures of her subjects as they were burned to death in Smithfield, felt the loss of this town so acutely, that it shortened her existence. Times are changed. It is very much to be doubted whether any English statesman would receive Calais new as a gift. Its retention would cost anch more than it is worth. It is the policy of despote only, to wish to obtain a feoting in a friend's country. When Calais was returned to its rightful owners, one source of the estrangement between Prance and England was swept away. But it took centuries to do away with the old impressions. Dover and Calais, when mentioned together, even now auggest thoughts of enmity and struggle. Our very hunorists managed to keen up the bad feeling. Hegarth's famous picture of the gate of Calais has taught many an English youth that a Frenchman was a something to be sneared at—an object of contemptation of the seven of international harred than Calais, which bristles with recollections of ancient feeds. It will be a stirring sight to see from the harbor English vessels filled with troops of the naphew of the most bitter enemy whom England ever had to encounter. The presence of Napoleon I. on the northern coast of France was to superinteed as floutile proves the intimate alliance of the two great peoples, and the firm resolution of the two great peoples, and the first and present of the propes shoon inspection dates which skill distant from the sense of event-hall like up yet upon your to be sense of the consuperes of America, of Spinion, and of Machons.

If the control of the consuperes of America, of Spinion, and of Machons.

If discourse, delivered in a valee clear, some colders but by the thousands who were present, was haired by the thousands who were present, was haired by addiers and successful to the present, was haired by addiers and successful to the control of the control of

blow. In the meantime the hours for action on passing away rapidly. In little more than the second the ice will again make its appearance in the Baltic and navel operations will then be delayed for abase seven months. Much, therefore, depends upon the rapidety with which the Franch contingent can be conveyed to the united fleet. Strike one good blow at the Autocrai's power, and the effect will be wishle not only in the damage inflicted on him, but in the confidence that will be generated in the made of our troops. It would be sadly destructive or the morable both of our sorders and saliors to allow the he to bar our progress to the north of the Baltin before anything is achieved. The prestige which we have acquired will be shaken, the nopes of every friend of casporism will revive, and Russia, freed for a time from danger in the north, will be able to concentrate forces in the south. During the disconciliuance of operations in the Baltic there would be opportunities too of trying what could be done by diplomacy, and Prussia might be induced to persent the rapparently intended treschery, while Austria might be wheedled into silence. Success, then, to the vorage of the troops! The union of the army of France and the navy of England, at a time when that army and may are at the highest pitch of excellence they have ever achieved, must be productive of great results. The two nations have struck hard blows against each other; let us hoose that they will do as much, or more, ag inst the common foe, when a ting in concert. The shipsa-war which are now to process of being filled with Frerch soldiers may be carrying the fortunes of Europe with them. May the cheers which are most probably at this moment filling the air at Calala, be the procursors of cheers for victory! May the has of the forces of England and France sailing from a French port, to check the progress of despetance at the Heal Pests, which had been prepare! for his receptual, and took up his residence at the Heal Pests, which had been prepare! The Bayes wil

the Si-byex, with Mr. Consul Busham, waited on the Emperor, and met with a most cordial recontion.

Proceeding to the business in hand, his Majesty expressed an opt ion that the embarkation had better not take place on Friday, referring condessentingly to the still lingering English prejudice against that as an "unlucky" day.

It was then proposed to postpone the embarkation to the 20th last, but the weather being fine, and all the transports ready, it was finally settled by the Emperor and the British officers that the baggage and materies—which includes 6,000,000 cartridges and 320,600 lbs. of powder—should be placed on board to morrow (Friday), and that the troops should embark on Saturcay.

This baying been settled, the Emperor invited the British officers to dine with him. They expressed their sense of the offered honer, but decided it, as it was not consistent with their duty to remain absent from their ships.

The suggestion to postpone the embarkation to the 20th came originally from the English Admiralty, and originated in the apprehension that all would not be ready before.

raity, and originated in the apprehension that all would not be ready before.

VISIT OF THE RUSSIAN COUNT PAHLEN TO LONDON.

In the House of Lords, on July the 13th, East Gravville said—My lords, I must beg your lordships' indulgence while I make a very shut statement with respect to a muster personal to myself. Your lordships are aware, from a letter to which it would be irregular in me further to refer, that it has been brought forward against me as a grave charge, that I have introduced into English society, and presented to an English club, a Russian gentleman, a subject of a country with whom we are now at war. Now, my lords, it is perfectly true that Count Pahlen is at this moment in this country—a nobleman, I believe, well known to many subjects of her Majesty for his high character, accomplishments, and for his partiality to this country. (Loud cries of "hear, hear.") But he is come—not from Russia—not from any part of the continent, but from Madeira, where he has seent the winter for the advancement of his health; and I believe I may say Count Pahlen noither is nor over has been, in the civil or military service of his sovereign. His object, my lords, in now coming to this country for a very short time, is to settle some simall pecuniary matters; but, above all, to take leave of intimute friends her, however, a south the finally senamed. As to the charge of introducing Count Pahlen into English society—(a laugh)—I may state that at the time of my birth he was the intimate friends of my father, of the Duke of Wellington, of Lord Grey, and a great many other distinguished men at this country. (Hear.) Since the carlest time I remember I have received kindness from that readening his advanced years, and that crattest time I remember I have received kindness from that readening his not break the time of my base, and did what I had done very frequently before, namely, to sign a printed form, upon the receipt of waith it is usual at the time of my base, and did what I have been that the time of my base and di ciety towards him to which his is so strongly entitled. But perhaps their lordships would allow him to add a few words upon the general question. My lords, i entirely deny that it is not justifiable upon the part of Englishmen to treat with civility and kindness the subjects of another power, even though we be at war with that power. (Hear, hear.) Instances of such acts of kindness were numerous upon both sides during the late war, when the struggle was so intense, and when so many new restrictions upon notional intercurse were imposed for the first time. In the law of nations which in its origin was barbaric and unchristian, as civilization has advanced, great modifications have taken place, so as to lead to considerable mitigations in the severity of its code. And the office which I myself have but intelly held, gave me an opportunity of taking an humble part in modifying our own practice in respect to war. These modifications have received the almost unanimous agreement of the country, and the sanction of pubble opinion all over the world. It must be the interest of every civilized country to mitigate, as far as possible, the evils incident it war; but, if it is the interest of any country to fo so, it certainly seems to be that of England, whose subjects were to be found in every quarter of the world, and some of whom were at his very moment even is Russia itself. Indeed, the only limit that I can see from such modifications is the weakening of our power to carry on the war rigorously, or speedily to adjust the question in dispute. But I do ask your lordships whether this civility shown to an individual foreigner is in the slightest degree cal unbat do weaken our means of attack, or strengthen the enemica me ma of defence? For my own part, it appears to me that If a perfectly accurate account word taken to the Emperor of Russia as to the material state of this country, and of the feelings which actuate every class of society, I believe that such an account would not lead that monarch to take a more favrable